CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1869.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE AGITATION IN PARIS,-PORTENTOUS OUT-BREAKS OF THE POPULACE—THE BARBICADES

London, June 11 .- The agitation in Paris last night continued until after midnight. Troops occupied Montmartre and vicinity, and cavalry paraded through the streets all night. Shortly after midnight the crowd broke through the line of police and formed a barricade, but were dispersed and pursued in all directions by the troops. Many windows were broken, and other damage done to property in that quarter of the city. The cavalry charged on the crowds in the streets several times, and many citizens were wounded, but no one killed. The police have been very active, and it is reported they have made nearly six hundred arrests since night. Further disturbances are apprehended, and extraordinary precautions have been taken by the government to prevent them. The Patrie and other Paris journals give returns, showing the election of one hundred and ninety-nine official, and ninety-three opposition candidates. Tae editors of the Reveille have been arrested on a charge of

Paris, June 11 .-- The Emperor and Empress to-day drove through the Montmartre District. filled with crowds of people, who enthusiastically cheered. Three members of the editorial staff of the Siecle newspaper and several of Rochefort's Electoral Committee have been arrested. Domiciliary visits have been paid to

Paris, June 11.-Midnight,-General Cluserel has then expelled from France. Great crowds of people still continue in the streets in Montmartre and other quarters of the city, and the agitation and excitement are unabated. The Emperor and Empress, however, passed through the streets again this evening, in an open carriage, with only the usual number of

Paris, June 12 .- Tumults in the streets continue. Cavalry paraded all night, but met with no resistance. Arrests continue. The streets became more tranquil after midnight. Strong detachments of military are posted in the streets to prevent an outbreak.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS. LONDON, June 12 .- The Times has an editorial on the state of affairs in Paris, which says of the crowd that demolished kiosques and sung the Marsellaise at midnight: "It is not their political power which is to be feared, but we must remember that it is a long time since a crowd has disturbed the peace of Parisphenomenon worthy of attention, coming as it does after an election which gave nearly half the votes of the country to the Opposi-

The Daily News has an article on the sublect, saying: "Europe must look to an independent and increasing minority in the Corps Legislatif for a cessation of armed peace in France, which will be bardly less disastrous to the interests of civilization than prolonged

June 11.—Dispatches from Cork daily occurrence throughout the southern part of Ireland. Suspicion in all cases fastens to the members of Fenian organizations. Extraordinary precautions are taken by the authorities to guard against outrages. AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Cordova, Spain, June 12 - A Republican meeting was held, and 50,000 persons present. Deputies from every Southern province participated and protested against a monarchy in revolutionary speeches. The Spanish and facings, and when the brick work was concivil guard interfered, creating a panic. Women and children were trampled on, and several lives lost. The crowd then barricaded the streets. A serious affray threatens.

A MILITARY TRIAL.

JACKSON, MISS., June 10. - The trial of E. M Yerger for killing Colonel Crane commenced to-day, before a military commission; Brigadier-General R. S. Granger, president. The counsel for the prisoner filed an objection to trial by military commission, which will be argued to-morrow. Yerger pleaded not guilty to the charges and specifications. Eminent counsel have been engaged for the de-

JACKSON, June 12.—The military commission in the case of Yerger is progressing slowly. The right of General Granger, president of the commission, to sit on the case was challenged by the defence, on the ground that he had formed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner. The defence argued that the rules governing juries in civil cases should govern the commission. The challenge was sustained and Granger withdrew. General Swift is now pres-

The defence entered a plea to the jurisdicon of the commission, on the ground of the accused being a citizen who has never been in the army or navy; the offence is against the laws of Mississippi, and insists that under the Constitution of the United States he cannot be tried except by indictment of a grand jury, and the commission has not the right to try, except on such indictment. Willis P. Havris argued for the defence, Colone Layton for the commission. Plea of defence overruled. The charges and specifications were read and prisoner plead not guilty to all the charges of murder. The Pilot, a Radical organ, freely almits that the difficulty be tween Yerger and Crane was entirely of a personal character. The examination of witness es commences Mouday. Great interest is mani-

A DUEL AND ITS RESULTS.

RICHMAND, June 18 .- On Saturday afternoon the expected duel between Captain W. E. Cameron, editor of the Petersburg Index (Conservative,) and Robert W. Hughes, a contributor to the Richmond State Journal (Republican,) in consequence of an article denouncing Hughes, (published in another column of THE NEWS,) took place in North Carolina, sixteen mile from the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. The weapons used were pistols. Captain Cameron was struck in the breast at the first fire, the ball striking the ribs and glancing Hughes demanded another fire, but the surgeons pronounced Cameron unable to deliver another shot. Hughes then declared he was satisfied. Cameron's wound is severe but not dangerous.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, June 13 .- The steamship Hecla has rived from Riq Jaueiro, A letter by her says: "Emancipation is strongly urged by prominent citizens. The allied arms at Asun-cion is completely disorganized. Lopes is among the Cordilleras growing stronger daily. Minister McMahon's whereabouts are mknown,"

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 12 .- It is ascertained cer tainly that the negro Turner, postmaster at Macon, Georgia, has not filed his bond. Details regarding his case are withheld.

The military have been instructed to treat Kansas soldiers found outside the reservations as outlaws and vacrants.

Senator Ross wants troops to quell the Kan sas Indians. Later advices place Minister McMahon safe

with Lopez, about fifty miles from Asuncion. No property seized by any internal revenue officers will be released by order of the commissioner until the officer who made the seizure and the assessor and collector of the district have reported the facts in the case with the recommendation, or had ample opportunity to make such report and recommendation.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance took no action regarding the admission of negroes to subordinate divisions. Question referred to State and Territorial Grand

Commissioner Delano has decided adversely to exemption from taxation claimed by cotton brokers.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—General Fremont sailed on the Ville de Paris. The Quaker City has been seized.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Washington, June 12 .- The Cubans have dispatches reporting the following: Two expeditions of over six hundred, with arms, ammunition and provisions, safely landed and joined several houses, and several press seizures have the patriots. Trial of soldiers of the late war for desertions from Spaniard to Cubans, is increasing. Frequent collisions occur between the troops and the volunteers, whose animosities are irreconcilable. The Cubans have organized their forces into two army corps. General Thomas Jordan commands one. A battle between Jordan's and Lescas' forces is daily expected. Jordan has over two thousand Americans in his corps.

HAVANA, June 13 .- Severe engagements are reported near Puerto Principe, and hundreds are said to be killed, including General Marmora; but reliable information is wanting.

THE CENTRE OF GEORGIA.

A LIVELY DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF MACON.

Appearance of the City-Trade and Manufactures- | harlestonians About -What is Expected of the Macon and

[FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.]

Macon, Ga , June 10, 1869. - This the "centre town" of Georgia, is situated on the Ocmulgee River, six miles from the geographical centre of the State, which central point lies between Macon and Milledgeville. A more healthy and salubrious situation for a city. combining so many marked advantages, could not be found in the State. The city is built upon hills which rise in three tiers from the river bank to an altitude of 150 or 200 feet. Socially, Macon is a delightful place, its women are beautiful and refined, and hence the society (like our Charleston circles, and from the same causes,) is pure and cultivated. The private residences are the most comm and handsome that I have seen, and, surroun ded as they are by terraced gardens, present an attractive appearance to the visitor. One of the most striking features of these houses is the square turret which surmounts nearly all of them. A Charleston eye misses the double piazzas. Mr. W. B. Johnston (a selfmade man) lives in a colossal brick dwelling with a white marble cupols and white marble ace. This is probably the handsomest house the meeting was in session, the military and in the South. The building alone is said to have cost \$150,000. It is superbly arranged, and gives evidence of great wealth and great taste.

Macen does not appear to have suffered much by the hand of war, and is evidently prospering. In a business point of view Macon is doing well, and I know of no city where money can be more easily made. The bank interest is one and a half per cent. per month, and planters drafts accepted by factors are discounted at two and a half and three per cent. per month. This is a good business for the numerous banking houses here; but how the farmers expect to make money at this rate. the farmers expect to make money at this rate, is more than your correspondent our surmise.

There are several large and well kept hotels here, and they have no cause to complain, for even now at this dull season of the year they average from thirty to forty arrivals per day. The business houses are large and some of them handsome. Macon is regularly laid out, with wide and partially tree-planted streets. with wide and partially tree-planted streets. There is one street—Cotton avenue—which retains its primitive windings and meanders through the town. The streets from the City Hall, going down hill, are numbered; above that point there is only one thorough are, College-street and several short streets. The cross streets are named after trees and run parallel to the river. The retail stores are to be found upon Triangular Block and the blocks bounded by Mulberry, Cherry, First and Second streets, and intersected by Cotton avenue. Third and Fourth streets lay claim to the cotton and commission houses. The new courthouse is to stand on the corner of Mulberry and Second streets. The old courthouse at the foot of the former street is now the property of the Central Gailroid, and is to give place to a depot for the Central and Southwestern Rairoads. Churches and public buildings are numerous, including a methodist female College, the State Blind Asylum, Macon Cotton Manufacturing, Findlay Milling and Manufacturing works, and several foundries and machine shops. There are two daily papers, the Journal and Messenger, and the Telegraph, and one or more weeklies.

What Macon wants is a little energy and enterprise in its municipal government. Its city hall, for the want of paint, is a disgrace to its

considerable depth, and at others they will have to fill up the ravines.

I find many Carolina and several Charleston names among the merchants and business men here, and they all inquire anxiously about the dear old city and its future prospects. Those who, in infancy, have been hushed to sleep by the rustle of the palmetto as its leaves were stored by Atlents breezes seem to clarate the store of the palmetto as its leaves. were stirred by Atlantic breezes, seem to cling with fond remembrance to that past, and ever to wish success and happiness to our "City by Macon is lighted by gas, and the lamps are lighted and extinguished by a mounted "Uncle True." The horse used for this purpose is so

perfectly frained that he needs no guidance, but goes the rounds at a long, swinging Rallop, stopping just long enough at each lamp for his rider to light the lamp, and as the door clicks in closing it, springs off at a gallop direct to the next post. Micon has its or; anized police. They are uniformed in Confederate green and present a nest appearance. police. They are uniformed in Confederate gray and present a neat appearance.

Among the amusements of the young people here, boating on the river is becoming the most sought after, and numerous clubs are being formed. In a few days "La Belle," well know in Charleston row-boat circles, will float upon the Ocomulgee, propelled by Georgia's sons. The transfer from her Charleston to her Macon owners has just been effected by Mr. John Ingraham, son of the gallant Commodore. Mr. Ingraham is one of the officers of the National Bank of this city; and being an ex-naval officer, is well fitted to coach a crew.

SEMLOH.

A TALK WITH MR. PEABODY.

lations-Mr. Sumner's Speech-No Probability of War-Mr. Peabody's Charlties in England and the United States.

Mr. George Peabody, the great philanthropist, who arrived at New York a few days ago from Europe, has gone to Massachusetts to visit his relatives and intimate friends. His health, it is said, is not good, although he is not seriously indisposed, considering his advanced age. A correspondent of a New York journal has had an interview with him, and makes the following report:

To the inquiry, "What was and is the average opinion of English statesmen and the English people of the merits of the present question between the United Steles and Great Britain?"

Sumner's speech as the utterance, as it were, of 'a man behind the throne.' They supposed that he spoke not only on behalf of the Senate and the Radical party here, but as a mouth-piece of the administration itself. This you n newspapers, and because it had infected all the telegrams which have been sent from London across the Atlantic." "Mr. Sumner's speech was then a surprise in

England?"

'A surprise, certainly; though they were prepared for some such expression by the rejection of the Johnson-Stanley treaty. Upon that treaty all England was willing enough to stand. It had been long considered—discussed in the most public way, so that everybody understood what it was. It offended very few people, and there was a strong hope—largely due to Mr. Johnson's confidence in the matter—that the Senate would confirm it."

"Mr. Johnson gained good onlines in Form 'Mr. Johnson gained good opinions in Eng-

land?"
"He was very much thought of. Nav, more: "He was very much thought of. Nay, more; no American in his position could have taken a stronger hold upon the hearts, the affections of Englishmen. They only thought (the thoughtful among them) that he was not discret enough; that he was too confident; that he promised too much—as the sequel shows. Mr. Johnson came down to Brighton, where I was staving, and remained some time, and I believe I can testify to the honesty and earnestness of his convictions and endeavors."

"Did the sudden explosion of Sumner's bombastic bombshell produce an apprehension of war?"

to anticipate that; and even the journals which have talked the loudest didn't believe in any such probability. Their first instinct was, of course, to stiffen the national spine, and let people on this side of the water know that there wasn't any willingness to be imposed upon in the modern nature of John Bull. But no person of any consideration believed, from the first, that war could come of this difficulty. The commercial interests of the two countries are so interwoven and mutually dependent that, for this reason alone, war was thought to be hardly possible."
"Was all this loud talk by the English press mere sham talk?"
"Oh, no, it wasn't altogether intended for

mere sham talk?"

"Oh, no, it wasn't altogether intended for that, be sure. It was in good part and faith the interpretation of the real feeling of Englishmen. When you touch an Englishman's sense of honor, personal or national, you touch him in the tenderest place. He resents it. Every man in England would have been willing to resent, to the extremity of war, the demand which Summer sought to get the admin istration to enforce. Mr. Bright, who was the last man I saw in Loudon before I left, (he lunched with me at 2 o'clock, and I left at 5,) confirmed me in this impression. And there is no one there who has a more earnest affection for this country than has Mr. Bright. Neither he nor any other Englishman could tion for this country than has Mr. Bright. Neither he nor any other Englishman could accept the preposterous theory of Sumner." "So Mr. Sumner, as I anticipate, has ceased to be the recognized expositor of American opinion in England."

to be the recognized expositor of American opinion in England."

'Decidedly. His speech, up to the time when I left, had come to be regarded as a speech made more for 'buncombeltana' for anything else. It was pretty well accepted as a bid by Summer for popularity. The disclaimers of the American press had produced a reaction. Several of the most eminent representative men in England, associated with every phase of politics there, whom I met. and who addressed me in writing before my departure, assured me of their conviction that Summer's logic would not convince the majority on either side of the Allantic."

"With this conviction, what is the present

attitude of the British Government and the English people?"

"They fold their arms. They 'rest on their oars." They considered that the Johnson-Stabley treaty conceded everything that Gre t Britain ought to concede. They will not go no farther in the way of concession. They trust the United States Government will go no farther in the way of demands. They have no sympathy with the Bad cal party in this country (I speak of the majority of Englishmen) but they repose some confidence in the good sense of the present administration. They were prepared to regard Mr. Motley's advent as a peaceful one. (I did not see Mr. Motley, whom I know. The steamer in which I came out passed his, arriving.")

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city a fall of thirty feet can be secured, and water enough obtained to run fifty or sixty first-class mills. It is proposed to make this canal serve at least three distinct purposes, to wit: turn the mill wheels, bring water to supply the city, and serve as a channel for boats, to bring wood and country produce to the city. I am told that the average excavation of the proposed canal will be about ten feet, although at some points they will have to dig down to a considerable depth, and at others they will have to fill up the ravings.

fifth building is under way. The four houses contain about 1300 rooms and accommodate about 2200 people. A I the rooms are occupied. The average rept of a room is about 22. per week, according to size, &c. The expense of erecting and maintaining these buildings, thus far, has been less than £150 000, which leaves £250,000 untouched, including accumulated interest and rents. Some detrimental and ignorant reports have placed the architects' fees at an enormous figure. The fact is, that the whole sum of archisecretary and agents, does not amount to more than £500 to £600 a year. It is managed economically, for the sole, exclusive benefit of the industrious poor, for whom it was designed. Neither myself nor the trustees receive a dollar of income from it. It is reproductive entirely. The rents and interest are intended to be perpetually applied for the purpose for which the original sum was designed. Two houses similar to those already built will soon be put up. In the course of a century, this fund and the revenue derived from it ought to provide homes for the poor of all London. The enterprises of Miss Coutts and of Waterloo are conducted on an entirely different basis. Miss Coutts' m rkethouse at Bethnal Green is not a purely charitable institution. Every stall in that building is rented by the lady on her own account. To the question how his American charitas had operated, the philanthropist replied that they were operating to his complete satisfaction in every respect. He considered tuem the most beneficent of investments in their way.

Mr. Peabody proceeded to state that he had

way.
Mr. Peabody proceeded to state that he had given away, altogether, \$7.000 000. He first made his family rich, by securing to the members thereof \$1,500,000. His gift to the Peabers thereof \$1,000,000. His gift to the Pea-body Institute in Baltimore was \$1 000,000 He presented something like \$1.400,000 to the Uni-versities of Harvard and Yale, and to institu-tions in Salem, Dan ers and elsewhere. He presented \$2,000,000 to aid the cause of educa-tion in the South \$1,000,000 in cash and \$1,000. o00 of Mississip six per cent. bonds, "which," said &r. Penbody, "will ultimately be good."

It is evident enough that the enormously wealthy dispenser of millions who sat there on the sofa is far down the decline of life. Yet many years may yet be insured to him by his temperate habits and his naturally robust constitution.

THE PRESIDENT'S PERIL

Particulars of the Accident to the Train Conveying President Grant and Party to Boston-Mr. Selby's Account.

The Washington papers brings us full details of the railway accident on Wednesday night between Washington and Baltimore, in which President Grant and the friends who were accompanying him to the Boston Place Festival had so narrow an escape:

Festival had so narrow an escape:

It seems that the train, while passing through the deep cut just beyond Annapolis Junction, at about 9 40 P. M., ran against a cow, which was killed and thrown from the track by the cowcatcher a tached to the locomotive; but the mangled body rolled down the embankment just after the passage of the engine, tender and mail car and tell across the track between the trucks of the baggage car. The sudden shock tipped up the front part of the baggage car, throwing it off the track and breaking the connection with the mail car, which, with the lecomovive, ran for some distance before the spied could be slackened sufficiently to return to the scene of the disaster. As soon as the forward motion of the biggage car was checked by the obstruction, and it was thrown from the track, the smoking car ran into it and was inpletely smashed. The largest piece of the wreck of this car was a fragment of the large, which could be lifted by two men. Next to be smoking car was a passenger car, which was thrown diagonally across the track. thrown diagonally across the track, an incretor up the embankment, company the feather payeress of the tran. The two succeeding passenger cars were somewhat damamaged; but the two sleeping cars and the special car, with the Presidential party, escaped damage. The darkness of the night added to the horror of the situation, as it prevented the uniquired passengers from seeing vented the uninjured passengers from seeing the full extent of the disaster, and left it to the imagination to picture, while the cries and groans of the wounded were frightful to hear.

The embankment at the point where the accident occurred, is about twenty feet high.

Conductor Duvall at once telegraphed from and in little more than an hour after the acci-dent engines with men to clear the wreck, and surgeons to attend the wounded, arrived at the Junction from Baltimore. Captain John Collins also started out from Washington with Collins also started out from Washington with an engine, carrying men to help clear the wreck, and the combined forces soon succeeded in removing the wounded and clearing the track of the debris. The work of clearing one track was finished about three o'clock this morning, and at four o'clock the uninjured passengers, a portion of the wounded and the mail were taken on to Baltimore. The first reports as to the extent of the disaster were much exaggerated, the number of killed and wounded being estimated in large figures. Later and more reliable accounts show that the large majority of the passengers were almost miraculously saved from injury. There were none killed and but twelve or fifteen wounded. Most of them received slight injuries. Mr. Weil, of Atlanta, Ga., is the only passenger seriously injured. His head is badly cut, and it is feared his skull is fractured. He was emigrating agent of Georgia, and was on his way to Europe.

Another account says:

The smoking car fared the worst, it being overturned and whirled around endwise upon the track. It was very badly smashed up and it was in this car that most all of the injuries to passengers occurred. The Mr. Weil referred to as being seriously injured was seated in this car. He was on his way to New York with a view of proceeding to Europe. His injuries are principally about the head, he having been badly bruised and received a severe cut on the lett side of his head and face, extending from a short distance above the forehead to about an inch below the lett eye, so that it is believed the sight of the latter is entirely destroyed. Another account says : an inch below the left eye, so that it is believed the sight of the latter is entirely destroyed. He was taken up insensible, but in time recovered consciousness, and the physician in attendance reports that he is doing well, and is not necessarily dangerously wounded, though he is believed to be injured more or less internally as well as externally. The second passenger car was not shattered as badly as either of the other two, but was hadly more or less internally as well as externally. The second passenger car was not shattered as badly as either of the other two, but was badly broken, nor were any of the passengers seriously injured, though several received bruises, &c. The forward end of one of the sleeping cars was considerably smashed, but none of the passengers were injured. The special car, occupied by General Grant and family, escaped without injury, and they proceeded on to Saltimore and continued north.

It is a source of wonder to railroad men and others that an accident of such magnitude as the one described above could occur with no more serious results as to the loss of life and maiming of individuals.

from the ground. Mr. Selby found himself be neath a number of fellow passengers, male and female. who were soon struggling amid the din and alarm for extrication. In the catastrophe all the lights had been extinguished, and men, women and children were screaming at the top of their voices, and, all being in total darkness, no one could tell at the time the extent of the accident or ascertain who had been injured or who had escaped. There was no chance of egress from the car by the doors, its ends being embedded in the banks. Following the promptings of instinct, Mr. Selby, who had maintained a pretty good position, and never lost his presence of mind, knocked out a window assh which he felt below position, and never lost his presence of mind, knocked out a window sash which he felt below him. with his foot, and creeping out from be-neath the ruins, was at once in a position to reneath the ruins, was at once in a position to relieve others. One after another, then, he received women and children in that car as they were brought forward and handed out by other male passengers. An aged lady fell through one of the windows, and had her head badly cut, and an infant and its colored nurse were burt badly, but with those exceptions the passengers in this car all escaped serious injury, although no one got off without bruises. The chair car followed, and crashing against the dilapidated ladies' car, was also thrown on its side, and the passengers shared about the same fate of those in the ladies' car. The sleeping cars were also thrown off but not upsleeping cars were also thrown off but not up-set, and no one in them was hurt. The Presi-dent's car femained on the track, and none were disturbed in it.

THE HUGHES CAMERON DUEL.

The Article that Provoked the Fight-Arrangements for a Meeting-The Police Interfere-The Second Meeting and

The Richmond Dispatch gives the following particulars in regard to the affair of honor beween Captain William E. Cameron, of the Peersburg Index, a well known and ably edited Conservative journal, and Robert W. Hughes. Esq., who is reputed to be editorially connec'. ed with the Richmond State Journal (Radical:) THE SUPPOSED CAUSE.

The difficulty is said to have grown out of a leading article in the Index of Morday last, which we herewith publish:

"There is an article in the Friday evening's State Journal which, in its vileness and virulence betrays its parentage. Hell has no tury like a woman sconned, perhaps, but humanity knows no haired so bitter, so reckless, so unrelenting, as that the traitor feels towards those whom he has betrayed. None but a renegude Virgunian. smarting under the sense

scorned, perhaps, but humanity knows no halfed so bitter, so reckless, so unrelenting, as that the traitor feels towards those whom he less betrayed. None but a renegade Virginian, smarting under the sense of his own shametess treachery, and brimming with enmity to all that is better and truer than himself—is an arnold seek ng to cloak his baseness by slander of the cause he has sold—could have penned such language in regard to Virginia gentlemen as that which we quote:

""If names could typify the meaning of wor Js, the mene mene, tekel, upharsin, which a bloody and destructive history has pronounced upon the sectional party that has so long ruled and ruined in Virginia, is especially expressed in such names as Bocock, Douglas and Aylett. These are but types of he class who have gone forth to leinvoke the prople to cou see of freason. It is well for the cause of loyalty, reconstruction and State recentration, that a class of particles so notor-ous, with the mark of Cain on their foreheads and the guilt of Cain upon their consciences, have gone out as the champions of a discontented, remonstrant and incorrigible sectionalism. They know that the ascendency of nationalism. They know that the ascendency of national ideas and loyal sentiments must consign them to fixed and brar ded obscurity; and, in the spirit of Beelzebub, better to rule in hell than to serve in Heaven, they are ready to drag down the Commonwealth into a deeper damnation than that in which she already writhes and prish s."

"There is only one i surnamist in this State who is at the same time sufficiently capable as a writer as dutterly degraded enough in character to have undicted those lines. He is one of those who lent truenlence and almost inhuman bitterness to the Bichmood Assaminer during the war—the man upon whom John M. Daniel chiefly relied for his strongest appeals to the wor t passions of our people. He sat at the feet of John B. Floyd, a disciple who forgot all that was good in the lessons of his master, but seized upon he bad which he

"He is now contributing editorially to the Richmond State Journal, which has lost thereby four-fifths of its previous claim to respectability. The people of Virginia want no stronger evidence of unreliability in a public print than to know that its sentiments flow from the purchased pen of Robert W. Hughes."

A CHALLENGE.

On the appearance of this article it was understood that Mr. Ernest Wiltz, the local editor of the Journal, immediately left Eichmond with a note from Mr. Hughes to Captair Camand requesting the latter, as the phrase goes to "name a friend."

THE BESPONSE.

Captain Cameron is said to have promptly avowed his responsibility for all that appears in his editorial columns, and named Mr. Ernest Lagarde, the local editor of the Petersburg Express, as a friend to whom the communications of Mr. Hughes could be addressed. Of the correspondence that ensued between Messrs. Wiltz and Lagarde nothing positive can be stated. It is rumored, however, that Mr. Wiltz demanded on behalf of his friend a full and public retraction, accompanied by a generous and chivalrous expression of Mr. Cameron's regret at the publication of the offensive article. This was positively declined by Mr. Lagarde, and this declaration left no alternative but a meeting according to "the no alternative but a meeting according to "the Code." There is a report that delay was asked by Captain Cameron of a day or two on account of the delicate health of his wife, but of the exact nature of this request we are not

Certain it is that a hostile meeting was agreed upon, and on Thursday evening the "seconds" were to meet in Richmond and arrange the usual preliminaries about time, place and weapons. This plan, however, was frustrated by an unexpected move on the part of some one who got wind of the affair, and deemed it his duty to apprise Mayor Chaboon of the ed it his duty to apprise Mayor Chahoon of the fact that a duel was on the tapis.

fact that a duel was on the taple.

OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE.

This official at once brought matters to a temporary stand-still by arresting Mr. Wiltz and placing him under bonds to keep the peace. He also telegraphed to Mayor Newberry, of Petersburg, to arrest the parties residing in that city. The order reached Petersburg too late, however; for when it was received Captain Cameron and Mr. Lagarde were not to be found. In the meantime Mr. Wiltz was released on bail, and left town on Thursday night or Friday merning.

or Friday merning.

ON THE FIELD.

Mr. Wiltz yesterday morning made his appearance in the village of Ches er, on the Petersburg Bailroad, about fourteen miles from Richmond, and not far from the spot designated by rumor as the battle-ground. Finding that his purpose was suspected by the resident magistrates, he secreted bimself-and at the first opportunity made a sally in the direction of the field. On his way he met Coptain Cameron, who was accompanied by his seconds. Mr. Lagarde and Captain Rogers, and also by General Mahone, Mr. Hughes and his friend, Colonel Carkson, were momentarily expected; and everything looked fav rable to ac exchange of fire, when the Sudden appearance of Justice Lindsey, of Chesterfield, and a special constable, caused a sensation. Efforts were, of course, made to eccape the clutches of the officers, but they were unsuccessful, except as to Mr. Cameron, who is said to have made good his retreat. The whole party, consisting of Mr. Hughes, Colonel Clarkson, Captain Rogers, and Mr. Lagarde, were then placed under bonds to keep the peace.

GONE SOUTH.

This is the story as it was received here last night, but as none of the parties have returned to the city, it cannot be considered entirely reliable. It was stated, and generally believed, that the duellista have repaired to North Carolina, a reconstructed tate, in which they can have our their "ittle difference" without the molestation of officers of the peace.

Married.

HASELL- WILLETT.—On TuesJay, Jule 8, in Calvary Church, New York City, by the Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., LEWIS CRUGER HASELL, of South Caroline, to CLEMENT LLOYD, daughter of EDWARD M. WILLETT, of New York

YOUNG—KUHTMANN.—On the 3d of June, inst, at Mount Ins, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. Connish, Mr. ROBERT YOUNG, or Walbala, to Miss ANNA W., eldest daughter of Colnel H. W. KUHTMANN.

Wbituarn.

LINCOLN.—Died at Aigen, S. C., on Saturday, 5th June, Nannik Moale Lincoln, beloved wife of Dr. N. S. Lincoln, of Washington, D. C.

HOWARD.—Departed this life, May 24, 1869 Ars.
ANNA MARIA JOUSELT HOWARD, native of
Charleston, S. C., and consort of the late Captais T.
M. Howard.
She has undergone the sentence which hangs over
all the children of men, and which none can escape;
she has yielded to the pants of disease and terminated her mortal career. Filial love would fain ha e
retained her still longer in this world, but the call of
God cannot be resisted, and submission to His hely
will is a sacred duty inculcated by religion. Whilst
her soul has taken its flight to the bosom of its
maker, her body is consigned to the stillness of the maker, her body is consigned to the stillness of the tomb. Nature prompts us to grieve when we relect that this separation must last as long as our fives, and the selemu silence of the grave is well calculatand the sciemu silence of the grave is well calculated to increase and perpetuate our sorrow. But religion, O thou comforter in all our afflictions! thou cheerest our hearts which death has stricken with sadness; the gloom which death has cast around the last earthly abode of our deer mother thou dispellest with the joyiul light of thy countenance and the consolation of thy heavenly teaching. This body shall again rise at the voice of God's messrager to a life of immortality, and, we hope, also to one of glory and happiness; for the soul that once animated it was marked with the sign of redemption and illuminated with the light of the true faith. This was to her God's most precious wift, conferred upon her whilst she was yet young in years, through the instrumentality of the great and good Bishop kingland; a glit which she prized beyond everything that this world could offer her, and which was the ground of her hope and the source of her consolition in life and in death; this is the victory which conqueret the

Juneral Motices.

83 The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Lewin, are invited to attend the funeral services of their infant, FLORENCE, from their residence No. 18 Henrietta-street, THIS AFTER MOON, at Four o'clock.

Special Motices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER MARY-LAND, from Ballimore, are hereby notified that the steamer is This DAY discharging. All goods not taken away at sunset will remain on the wharf a MORDECAL & CO., their risk.

FITHE ISSUE DOCKET WILL BE CALL-ED THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at which time the attendance of the Bar is desired.

R. B. CARPENTER, Presiding Judge. A true copy: A. C. RICHMOND, Clerk. June 14

SOUTHERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ATHENS, GA .- DIVIDEND NOpolicy-holders out of the carrings of the past year. Dividend Scrip from 1 to 8, both inclusive, will b redeemed in cash; and Nos. 9 and 10, last issued, received in payment of premiums.

J. L. HONOUR, Agent, Corner East Bay and Exchange-street, Next south of the Old Postoffice.

THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND HE CHEAPEST .- THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, NO. he shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description.

Call and examine the scale of prices before giving

TICE is hereby given that on the second day of July ensuing, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the undersigned will apply to the Judge of Probate of Charleston County for a final discharge as Executors of Will of the late EBENEZER H. RODGERS.

FRANCIS S. RODGERS.

FRANCIS S. RODGERS, GEORGE A. RODGERS, E. H. RODGERS, wfm1mo INSTALMENTS OF THE BLUE

RIDGE BAILBOAD CALLED FOR .- The Siz eenth, Seventeenth. Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Fwentieth Instalments are called for as follows: The Sixteenth Instalment on 15th of April, 1869. The Seventeenth Instalment on 15th of May, 1869 The Eighteenth Instalment on 15th of June, 1869. The Nineteenth Insta'ment on 15th of July, 1869. The Twentieth Instalment on 15th of August, 1869 The Stockholders in Charleston will find the mounts due on their subscription at the office of Colonel J. B. E. SLOAN, Brown's Wharf, to whom payments is authorized to be made. If not paid by ast date will be declared forfeited by order of Stockholders. W. H. D. GAILLARD. January 13 1amo8 Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE .- ALL PERSONS HAVING any demands against the Estate of ROBERT. H. BRODIE will please hand them in, properly attested, and those indebted will make payment to the B. F. KIDDELL. acbscriber.

MARENGO .- FEVER AND AGUE CURE TONIC, FEVER PREVENT. VE .- This valnable medicine, entirely vegetable in its preparation, is offered to the public and warranted to cure any case of CHILLS AND FEVER of however long standing, completely eradicating its effect from th system, purifying the blood, strangthening the digestive organs, inducing an appetite, and keeping the system in perfect health.

Those suffering from debility arrising from any cause will find it the purest and best TONIC to be had anywhere. To persons residing in un healthy sections, or who are predisposed to fevers of any kind, it will be found invaluable as a preventive. It is quite pleasant to the taute, and can be given to children of all age: without injury Numerous let ters have been received testifying to its efficacy and value as a FEVER AND AGUE CURE AND TONIC. It is fully guaranteed to give complete and univer-MARENGO is no humbug. TEX IT.

For sale at retail by all Druggists. At wholesale by DOWIE & MOISE, corner Meet

ng and Hasel streets; GOODBICH, WINEMAN & CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN, General Agen of Proprietor, southeast corner King and John strests, Charleston, S. C. pac 3mos .June 8 AG GENERAL DEBILITY IS NATURE'S

APPEAL FOR HELP.—Thousands of persons, without any specific ailment, are the victoms of langue and lassitude. The unthinking are apt to confound usually arises from a went of organic energy, for which the subjects of it are no more respo than the near-sighted are for their defective vision Such persons, although they may be free from pain, are as truly invalids, and as much in need of medical sid, as if they were tormented with the pange o soute disease. They require a tente and alteretive that will rouse and regulate their torpid organiza-MACH BITTERS produce an immediate and mos favorable effect. The debilitated and desponeing valetudinarian, who teels as if he were but half alive; who shums company and has no relich either for business or pleasure, is metamorphosed, by a brief course of this most potent vegetable invigorant, into quite a different being. The change of the course of condition, is a surprise to himself and his friends,

Shipping.

FOR PROVIDENCE. THE FIRST-CLASS SCHOONER B. N. HAWKINS, WEAT Marter, baving the largest portion cargo engaged, wants some Cot. on and light Freight to fill up.

June 11

WM. ROACH & CO.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR

EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS! THE FINE FAST SAILING YACHT
ELLA ANNA, the Crampion of the South,
is now ready and prepared to make regular
tripe, thus affording an opportunity to all
who may wish to visit points of interest in our beautirul harbor.
For passage, apply to the Cartillo

For passage, apply to the Captain on Union Wharf. Imo May 15 EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR.

THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR
will resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will leave Government
Wharf daily at Ten A. M.
For Passage apply to
December 18

THOMAS YOUNG,
Captain, on board.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK. PAROLOE \$20.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, T. J. LOCKWOOD Commander, will sell from Adger's South Whart on SAT-UEDAY, June 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

AF An extra charge of 35 made for Tickets purchased on board after sailing.

AF No Bills of Lading signed after the steamer leaves

aves Through Bills Lading given for Cotton to Boston and Providence, R. I.

Boston and Providence, R. I.

The Steamers of this line is first class in every respect, and their Tables are supolted with all the delicacies of the New York and Charleston max.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES ADGER & UO.. Agents,
Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up-stairs.)
June 14

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

REGULAR EVERY THURSDAY. THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS, Captain A. B. Gray, will leave North Atlantic Wharl, on Thursday, June 17th, at — o'clock,

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN & THEO, GETTY,
June 14
North Atlantic Wharf. BALTIMORE AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE STEAMSHIP MARYLAND, Captain JOHNSON. will sail for Baltimore on Hunsday Morning. Inc. 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, from Pier No 1, Union Wharf.

Through Bills Lading signed for all classes of Freight to BOSTON, PHILADE: PHIA, WILMINGSON, DEL., WASHINGTON CITY, and the NORTHWEST.

For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
June 12

4
Union Wharves. FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY. PASSAGE \$20. THE SIDEWHEEL STEAMSEIP
MAGNOLIA, Captain M. B. ChowELL, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf
on Wednesday, June 16th, 1869, at

ne 10

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPYS THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS! STEAMFRS OF THE ABOVE line leave Fier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-streat, New York, at 12 telesk room, of the lat, 11th and en Sunday, then the Saturday preceding.

Departure of lat and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of lat touch at Manganillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam fine from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North Elver, New York. March 12 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR GARDNER'S BLUFF, GEORGE
TOWN, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS
ON THE PEEDEE RIVER.

THE STEAMER MARION. CAPT.
THE STEAMER MARION. CAPT.
For the above points, and will leave Tuzeday Morning, the 15th instant.
June 12
Accommodation Wharf.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA. VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSON VILLE.

THE ELEGANT AND FIRST-CLA STEAMER CITY POINT, Captair GEO. E. McMillan. will sail from Charleston every TUESDAY EVENING, at Nine o'clock, for the above

points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannat for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Fernandins for Cedar Keys, at whict point siesmers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Key West and Havana.

Through Bills Lading signed to New Orleans and Mobile. Mobile.

All freight payable on the wharf.
Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at risk
and expense of owners.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,
May 27

South Atlantic Wharf.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE .__A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subects : How to Live and What to Live for ; Youth, Maturity and Old Age ; Manhood generally reviewed ; the Cause of Indigestion ; Flatul-nce and Nervous Diseases accounted for ; F. arriage Philosophi ally Considered, &c. These Lectures will be for warded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing : SECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATO

MY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md. April 19 mwf lyr AST BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS plendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only rue and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable; instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. — Bo

street, New York. 1yr AGE ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN.-ON THE errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Mangood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD AS-S-)CLATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

B. HEARD, M. Y. W. J. REARD, NORPOLE. D. W. YOUNG, N. Y. F. E. GOODRIDGE, PORTS

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 347 Washington-street

NEW YORK.

EARLY VEGEGABLES, FRUITS. POTATOES, &c

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF

W. D. Beynolds & Bro., Nerfolk; E. G. Ghio, Super-intendent S. & B. Bailroad, Portsmonth; Colonel S-L. Fremont, E. E. Burruss, Esq., Wilmington; B. K. Thurber & Co., Langhran & Egbert, New York